declare a protectorate; but how we can interfore to restore the monarchy is beyond my

eomprehension."
Representative "Buck" Rilgore of Texas is one of the few Congressmen, and a fairly representative one, who fully agrees with the doc-trine announced by Secretary Gresham, and thinks that the Queen should be restored to the rights of which she was deprived, and which deprivation was not the wish of any considerable portion of her subjects. "I do not favor annexation," he said. "We do not want Hawali. For the past twenty-five years the efforts to bring the territory of New Mexico into the Union have been combated on the ground that New Mexico did not possess a homogeneous population. This is not the case at present, but this very same argument as to population will apply to Hawali, and to Cuba and Canada for that matter. We do not

want any of those countries." Congressman O'Neil of Massachusetts said: "I have not yet had time to read Secretary Gresham's report on the Hawaiian case; have only glanced it over very hurriedly. I believe, however, that Mr. Gresham is right in his resommendations for the Queen's restoration. We don't want the islands, and our only concern should be to keep any other Government from getting them. This we can do much easier under the old form of government than under the present. Besides, I understand that nine-tenths of all the inhabitants want the Queen restored to her throne, and so I am on-annexation."

Judge Holman of Indiana said: "Under the true meaning and construction of the Monroe doctrine, Hawali naturally and right ully belongs to the United States. Whether we did right or wrong in helping to set up the present form of government, that makes her a temporary republic, and we ought not longer act as dictator over the acts or opinions of her people. While taking no further action looking toward annexation, we should proclaim to England and the whole world that when the time comes that any nation is to take those falands we want and expect to have them, and that under no conditions can we consent that any other foreign power shall interfere with

HOW WILL THE QUEEN BE RESTORED? Will It Be Bone by Force, or Will the Ques-tion Be Submitted to a Vote of the People ?

By United Press. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-In the absence of any information except that derivable by inference from Secretary Gresham's report to the President as to what instructions have been given to Minister Willis and Admiral Irwin, there is a wice field for speculation opened as to the means which in all probability have by this time been used to "restore the legitimate Government" of Hawaii, and thus "repair the wrong done to a feeble but independent State by an abuse of the authority of the United States."

Inquiry at the Department of State warrants the statement that the President has given his approval to the Secretary's findings, based as they are upon the searching inquiries con-ducted by his special Commissioner, Mr. Blount. And while it has not been regarded as expedient at this moment to make public the instructions given to Mr. Blount's successor, Mr. Willis, or the orders issued to Admiral Irwin, who has by this time assumed command of the United States naval forces at Hawaii, it is intimated that in each case the officers have gone to Hawaii charged to do all that is necessary to restore the status quo ante bellum. There is still a question as to what may be necessary to secure this result, but it is believed that if the representations made by Minister Willis upon the occasion of the presentation of his credentials, to the effect that the President desires that the Queen be reenthroned, should not be sumcient to induce the provisional Government to give effect to that desire, then Admiral Irwin will be called upon to exercise his functions. and once more the naval forces now aboard the United States flagship Philadelphia and the Adams will to landed and will march

stinate resistance to the expressed wish of the United States, necessitate a resort to a military demonstration.

But, taking into consideration Secretary Greebam's declaration that this Government should recognize the absolute independence of Hawaii, it is believed that when Liliuokalani is again placed upon the throne, from which according to the flielings of Commissioner Blount, she was displaced by the action of the United States Minister and the United States area forces, the Government of the United States will regard its duty fully accomplished. In other words, the assistance of this Government will extend to reparation, but not to maintenance, and, once installed, the Queen must defend her throne and Government unaided by the United States. This position is believed to be in accord with the doctrine of neutrality and fair dealing to which the Government of the United States is pledged, and in conformity with the republican principle of recognizing the right of a majority of the neople of a nation to prescribe their form of government.

A statement of the actual strength of the United States forces at Hawaii's perturbed capital is interesting. All told, the force of American bluejackets and marines, with combatant and non-combatant officers, 150 men, and 40 marines, and the Adams 13 officers, 150 men, and 40 marines, and the Adams 13 officers, 150 men, and 40 marines, and the Adams 13 officers, 150 men, and 40 men would be available, but this number, with accessions from the royalist ranks, would certainly be more than ample to cope with the present small force of the provisional Govern-

certainly be more than ample to cope with the present small force of the provisional Govern-

present small force of the provisional Government.

In some of the earliest intimations given as to the possibility of a course of action such as is now recommended by Secretary Greshum, a statement was made, as if coming indirectly from Ministor Willis, who had just had a personal conference with President Cleveland at the White House, that the question which form of government they preferred ought to be submitted to a vote of the people of Hawaii. This view of the matter, it is notized, is brought out-quite prominently in Secretary's Gresham's synopsis of Commissioner Blount's report, in which he save:

Mr. Bount states that while at Hanolum he did not meet a single annexationist who expressed Williamers of submit the question to a vote of the people, for did he talk with one on that subject who did not mist that if the islands were annexed suffrage should be so restricted as a representative annexationists have repeatedly made similar statements to the undersiged.

Reasoning from these selender bases of fact,

stricted as to give complete control to foreigness of whites, and representative annexationists have repeatedly made similar statements to the underested.

Beasoning from those stender bases of fact, and without any other direct official statement to either confirm or contradict the hypothesis, it is thought probable that Minister Willia's course has been to advise the provision of Government that it is the desire of the United States that the question as to which therement is preferred by the people of the Islands, that of Queen Liliuokalani or that of President Dole, shall be submitted to the vote of all those residents of the islands who have a right to vote under the Constitution of 1887.

Whether or not, pending this appeal to the people, Admiral Irwin and Minister Willia have received direct instructions to "reinstate the constitutional sovereign," will probably not be authoritatively known until the next Honolulu mail arrives in San Francisco. This steamer is due to-morrow, and Hear Admiral Skerrett, who was recently relieved from command of our naval force at Honolulu, is believed to be on board.

One novel and totally unexpected result—or, rather, possible result—of the reinstullation of the Queen by the action of the United States Government was suggested to-day by a person possessed of the United States, and therefore, that potentate would have a sound claim against the United States, and therefore, that potentate would have a sound claim against the United States for compensation for the pecuniary loss she has sustained through her temporary evaluaion from the exercise of her functions and her emoluments.

Cause of admiral skernert's Transfer.

CAUSE OF ADMIRAL SKERBEIT'S TRANSFER. Many reports have been circulated in Wash-ngton concerning the cause for Admiral kerrett's transfer to the Asiatic station. The ington concerning the cause for Admiral Skorrett's transfer to the Asiatic station. The statement that Admiral Skerrett and his fam-bed identified themselves prominently,

point before he had made a thorough study of the question.

Benator Faulkner of West Virginia did not want to make any sweeping statement until he had carefully read Becretary Gresham's argument. He had only glanced at it, he said, but inferring that the main idea of Secretary Gresham's attacement was the restoration of the monarchy in Hawali, he could not understand how that could be brought about by the United States under existing conditions.

"The provisional Government is in full power there, and has control of everything in the islanda," he said. "The United States upight do one of three things—it might keep its hands off of Hawali, proceed to annex it, or declare a protectorate; but how we can interpoint before he had made a thorough study of through social function, with the leaders of the SCORED AGAINST YALE.

Biogalists and foreigners silke.

THE HAWAHAN REPRESENTATIVES ASTOUNDED.

Secretary of Legation Hastings is still the sole representative of the Hawalian provisional Government in the city. Minister Thurston is expected to arrive at any moment, but nothing has been heard from him here, though Chicago reports him enroute for Washington. Secretary Hastings obtained a copy of Secretary Gresham's statement in the offices of the United Press statement. Not have the solid has different to his Government. Mr. Hastings admitted that the news was entirely unexpected, so much so that he was dumfounded and hardly realized what the document meant. Not having received any intimation officially. Mr. Hastings said he knew nothing beyond what had been put before the public, and as to that he could not talk. This morning at 10 octock Mr. Hastings called at the residence of Senator Morgan. Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, with whom he had a long conference.

Frof. Alexander, Surveyor-General of Hawali, who is in the city, was also astounded at the news, he, in common with other representatives of that Government, never believing that there was anything in the newspaper reports to the effect that the Queen was to be restored to the throne. He said this morning that he did not believe Minister Willie's instructions directed him to use the power of the United States troops in establishing the monarchy.

It was stated this evening that Minister THE HAWAIIAN REPRESENTATIVES ASTOUNDED.

structions directed him to use the power of the United States troops in establishing the monarchy.

It was stated this evening that Minister Thurston had possibly turned his face toward San Francisco and was endeavoring to catch the steamer which sails for Honolulu on Thursday of next week. One of the gentlement the Legation said:

"I believe that would be the best thing he could do under the conditions that exist. Mr. Thurston, if the provisional Government shall have maintained itself for so long a time, will be an immense benefit to his official associaties upon his arrival. I do not believe that the provisional Government will be so easily brushed aside as some people imagine will be the case. Secretary Gresham says he believes the Queen is already upon her throne, but I have an idea that it will require something more than the withdrawal of the support of the United States Government to Undermine the provisional Government of Hawaii. Unless the United States Government of Howaii. Unless the United States Government of Howaii. Unless the United States forces land from the ships and put the Queen back on the throne, she will not get there without bloodshed. And I do not believe that this extreme course is contemplated, oven by Secretary Gresham."

CONGRESSMAN HITT'S VIEWS.

Representative Hitt of Illinois, who was Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign

throne, she will not get there without bloodsheed. And it do not believe that this extreme
Gresham.

CONDESSAN HITT'S TUSES.

Bepresentative Hitt of Hilmois, who was
Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign

Estatant Secretary of State in 1881, when Secretary Eliate wrote his famous leiter of instructary Eliate wrote his famous leiter of the famous leiter of the famous and the famous leiter of the famou

the United States flagship Philadelphia and the Adams will to landed and will march through the streets of Honolulu, dragging their Gatlings to the Government House. It is thought to be highly improbable, however, that the provisional Government will, by obstinate resistance to the expressed wish of the United States, necessitate a resort to a military demonstration.

But, taking into consideration Secretary Gresham's declaration that this Government will, by obstinate resistance to the expressed wish of the United States in the Interest of the United States will regard that when Allinokalani is again placed upon the throne, from which, according to the likelings of commissioner Bloant, she was displaced or the action of the United States Minister and the United States Minister and the United States will regard its duty fully accomplished. In other words, the assistance of this Government will extend to reparation, but not to maintenance, and, once installed, the Queen must defend her throne and Government will extend to reparation, but not to maintenance, and, once installed, the Queen must defend her throne and Government will extend to reparation, but not to maintenance, and, once installed, the Queen must defend her throne and Government will extend to reparation, but not to maintenance, and, once installed, the Queen must defend her throne and Government will extend to reparation, but not to maintenance, and, once installed, the Queen must defend her throne and Government will extend to reparation, but not to maintenance, and, once installed, the Queen must defend her throne and Government will extend to reparation, but not to maintenance, and, once installed, the Queen must defend her throne and Government will extend to reparation, but not to maintenance, and, once installed, the Queen of the Court o

For that "out o' sorts" feeling Tave Bround Seiter-trial bottle 10 cts - 4ds.

Continued from First Page.

fied the transports of the crowd. It seemed to add to them. Yale was cheered as its champions marched on the field, and cheered as the men began to limber up by tossing, catching, kicking, and falling on the ball.

Next it was Philadelphia's turn to howl. The young gentlemen Quakers could be distinguished from the men of New Haven when they appeared only because of the fact that their shirt sleeves were barred in red and blue, whereas the Yale men had sleeves of solid blue. This was not always a distinguishing difference because of the neutral third overlying green-gray, which blended blue and red in a confusing manner.

After both teams had limbered up their captains were called aside by lieferee Brooks and Umire Dashiel and benefited by what in the geld-mining States would be called a black sand talk. They were told that their teams were on the ground to play football according to the rules of the game, and that the Marquis of Queensberry rules governing another kind of sport were not to be in it. In other words, slugging was not to be allowed, and any evi-



TINTLE SWEATER. | A BRAIN PROTECTOR, dence of it would be promptly and severely punished. This talk had a salutary effect. There were but two instances of slugging, mainly furnished by one man. Hinkey of Vale. Yet there were a score of incidents which would have resulted in alogging had not the beligerent spirits of the players been held in check by the fear of the threatened punish-ment.

check by the fear of the threatened punishment.

The teams were well matched as to weight, the Quakers' average being 175 and Yale's being only one pound less. But in this point of weight Yale had the advantage, for her three centre men averaged twenty-flive pounds more than their three opponents.

Stillman, Yale's centre, weighs 208: Right Guard Hickox of Yale weighs 195, and McCrea, Yale's left guard, weighs 204 pounds. The men opposing them in the same positions—Thornton, Wharton, and Woodrun—weigh respectively 195, 200, and 187. It was with this heavy-weight, trained and skillul centre rish, that Yale made its most frequent and greatest gains.

centre rush, that Yale made its most frequent and greatest gains.
Out on the mountains crossed by the overland railroads they have powerful engines itted with a formidable mechanism called a rotary plough, with which the great solid snow drifts are attacked and cut through. The engine backs for a good start over a cleared track, plunges mightly into a drift, and, while the great screw in front hurls the snow to one side, the monster engine pushes and crowds ahead with irresistible force. Yale's centre was like one of those snow ploughs. The young giants charged the Quaker line, throw-





the previsional Government as a power, the latter having sent to that Lovernment two ray research the sent that the sent that the latter having sent to that Lovernment two ray thomselves; freshold it seed and the latter that the latter having sent to that Lovernment two ray thomselves; that would be an unfrendly set produced that the latter having sent the latter having a sent that the latter having a sent that the latter having a sent that research that the latter having a sent that the latter having a sent that the other. The latter have an one-ning the latter having a sent that the other. The latter having a sent that the other. The latter have an one-ning that the latter have the latter having the latter have been the latter having the latter have been that the latter have been that the latter have been the latter have have the latter have been the latter have have the latter have been the latter have have been the

enly that Yale had been scored against, and young Mr. Hinkey was temporarily insane.

Then all the bolice lined up, and had a lively time beating back the francie friends of the Quakers, it was several minutes before the field was cleared enough to allow young lirooke to get a chance to kick for a goal and the honor of the Keystone State. He made his goal, and again there was bedlam.

The game was finished in the dark, and in a field which it was impossible for the police to keep clear. At its conclusion every one agreed that the day had been one of despess joy and vast edification. To be sure, Knipe's eye was cut where Hinkey had smashed his for smashing Brooke; Vail and smashed him for smashing Brooke; Vail and several other young gonilemen had been earried off the field unable to stand, but then yale had won and the Quakers had scored. What more could be asked for to complete the happiness of the day?

OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

National and won and the Quakers and scored, what more could be asked for to complete the happiness of the day?

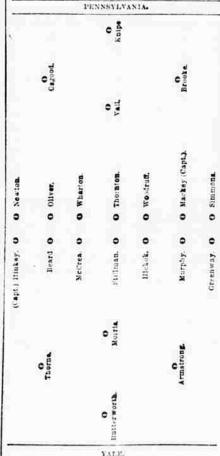
Office of the day?

There are several conclusions to be drawn from the result of the game. First, Yale is not as strong as last year, and will have hard work to defeat. Frinceton, and especially Harvard; second, Pennsylvania has learned football wonderfully well, and played in a manner that classes her with the big football universities; third, the Harvard-Pennsylvania game on Thanksgiving Day will attract nearly as much attention as the Yale-Princeton match. Now that Princeton and Yale bave both defeated Pennsylvania a comparison of the teams is in order. Princeton defeated the Quakers a week ago yesterday at Manheim in a driving rain and on a muddy field by one touch down, or four points to nothing. Scoring in the mud is no easy sang, suthat it is reasonable to suppose that on a dry field. Princeton's total might have been larger and Pennsylvania's chances for secring would have been brighter. Yale's victory yesterday on a dry field, with the weather perfect lends one to believe that her team is on an equal footing with Princeton's. Viale is weak back of the line, at hall back, and is greatly in need of a new centre and two new tackles. Thorne and Armstrong know nothing about interference. Neither does Morgis or Beard. Where the Bliss boys and Winter and Wallis were strong last year, namely, interference, there isn't a man on the Vale eleven at present that can begin to show the playing ability of this never-to-be-forgotten quarter. Stillman at centre is slow, and Mur-



GUARDS. phy at right tackle, though promising, doesn't know the game.

Yale's interference, what little there was of it, was readily broken up by Fennsylvania's ends and tackles, while her line blocking was not up to the standard. Peonsylvania's play was admired by everybody on the ground. While there were many time points lacking in the Quakers' knowledge of the game, still it can be said that Cant. Mackay's men made vide play harder than she ever did before a Fonnsylvania eleven. Eack of the line the Quakers were vastly stronger than Yale, while there was more beef but less science in her rush line than in Yale's line. The fact that her eleven scored against Yale more than satisfied Pennsylvania's rooters, and her touch down wasn't a fluke either. The teams lined up as follows: phy at right tackle, though promising, doesn't



Rubstitues.—Yale-Hinkey took Thornu's place at left his back and Cochran went to left eight Adea suc-ceeded Morra at quarter hack. Permeykania-linear garten succeeded Nowton a fight eigh, and Williams was substituted for Varia at quarter.

THE FIRST STALE.

Be Pennsylvania won the tess and took the ball, Yale defending the western goal, with a light breeze blowing in their avor. I lay began at 2588 o'clock with a flying wedre, Knipe being stopped by Hinkey after a ten pards gain. Newton lost five yards by reason of Beard's quick breaking through and low tackling. Simmons planged between Stillman and Microstoff for the yards, and knipe gof three more in the same place. There was flagrant holding in the line by Pennsylvania, and Yale was the recipient of the oval. Enterworth bucked the line for ten yards. Massey dinally stopping him meatly, Thome rus-hed through a hole testween Thornton and Wharton, Vali preventing him from making more than four yards. Armstrong was sent into the centre twice, first for one yard and the second time for nothing. Validoing some clever tackling. Butterworth dropped back for a point, but familied Morris's pass, giving Gilver a chance to throw him heavily and losing flye ards.

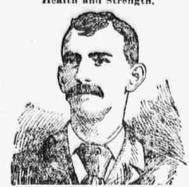
Pennsylvania secured the ball on a fumble, and promptly received live vards for interference. The line up was on late's 45-yard line, and Osgood gat around the right end for five yards. Greenway breaking up the inter-THE PHOT HALF.



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"C. I. Hood Co. Lored Mass.

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They lined up on Pennsylvania's twenty-yard.

to be followed with a two-yard gain by Armstrong.
They fined up on Fennsylvania's twenty-yard line and Yabe continued pointing away at the centre. Armstrong gain one yard. Thorned two, Butterwerth live, Armstrong five, and Thorned two, Butterwerth live. Armstrong five, and Thorned two, Butterwerth live. Armstrong five, and Thorned two, Butterwerth live. Armstrong five, and Thorned seven, so that the built was finally downed on Founsylvania developed a won-ferful defensive game and set their followers fairly ergay with jey. Butterworth tried to get over the line first, but Woodraff and Oliver threw him back. Thorne next fried it, but Thornton and the whole Quaker eleven kept him from gaining an inch. Then the shippery Butterworth made another dash into the pide of human arms, legs, and bodies but he didn't gain a foot. It was the fourth down and Fennsylvania fook the ball lour yards from her own goal line.

Instead of sinning out. Osgood rushed around Greenway's end for five varies, lig. Wharton mowed through the caute for flywyards; Mackey got six in the same place, and the line for a vard, and hume took three wards of Hinkey's territory, the "silent man" downing him inken tiger. This was great offersive work by the Quakers, and even the lake men admired it. Knipe couldn't gain through McGren, and with the bail on Fennsylvania's forts-yard line, Brooke punted. Butterworth caucht the leather in the centre of the gain-from and started to run, but simmons throw he had in a beauty fine by varies between Simmons and Mackey, and Lennsylvania took the ball for helding in the fine by hio.

Mackey and lennsylvania took the ball for helding in the line by hio.

Mackey and knipe made five yards through the solution is telline by hio.

Mackey and knipe made five yards through the solution is telline by hio.

Mackey and knipe made five yards through he was soungered. Natione was taken out while he was soungered. Vall was sleep that, I can be a few moments. Then hency thate of smalled a two-y ri gain through Siliman, and Osg

by Hinkey for three yacis.

Pennsylvania's interference was rapidly inspread and behind it Osgood ran accessible fled and bast Greenway for ten yards. Then he had beind him to earth our of tennis. The ball was taken in filteen yards and osgood, by another superbrush around the right end, storied with eight yards to as credit. Knips made one yard through fivand and then gathered in six around finders. He followed this up with a seven-yard brech through Stillman and was downed healy on yale's 25-yard line. Here it was that yale got the ball for holding in the line, and Dutter-



worth in two runs made only two yards. Then Hutterworth punied to Brooke in the centre of the field, the latter getting a fair catch fin spite of Greenway's rough tackling. Kulpe bucked the centre for five yards, and Yale immediately got the leather for holding in the line. Butterworth and Armstrong pulled their way through Thornton, Woodruff, and Mackey for a total of ten yards, the learth dight do anything against Oliver. Fine tackling by Newton and Oliver kept Armstrong and Butterworth from making ground, but two short runs by Thorne and Marnhy downed the ball for Yale on Jennsylvanin's 25-yard line. Armstrong tried to circle the right end, but Brooke by a low tackle made the Yale man turn a complete somersault, and Osgood planed him down. No gain, Butterworth found an opening on the Qualers' right for a 10-yard gain, and Armstrong punched a yard out of the centre. Butterworth made three more, but in the next two trials he didn't make but a yard. The ball was on Fennsylvanin's five-yard, line new, and a quick dash by furterworth is tween what on and Chiver resulted in the first tench own for lale, after 42's uninnities of actual play, or 57 minutes after the game began. Hickek kickel an easy goal, and the score stood, Yale, 0; Pennsylvania, 0.

On the flying we ge leinte made to yards, and Brooke punted entside at Yale's 20-yard line, where Butterworth let on the ball. It was taken in 15 yards, and Butterworth pountily panted out of bounds at lennsylvania's a yard fine, Markey falling on the ball. Kulpe made seven yards farrough the centre, and then Brooke, on Yale's 40-yard, tried to kiek a goal from the field, the got the ball on the bound from Vail, out drop-scheel it in superb Jashion. The leather sailed straight for the goal pasts, but the light broeze carried it just three leat to one side, and the Yale contingent breathed easier. Time for the first three just the capter on the ball and the screen from the field, the got the ball.

three-quarters expired here, and a rest of ten minutes followed.

minutes.

Yale braced up wenderfully, and the Quakters, apparently satisfied at scoring against their rivals, let down in their takey. Yale rushed the ball down the field, and after five minutes of playing time limkey was pushed over the line for a third touch down. Hinkey missed the goal by a foot, and when Referee Brooks said 'no goal' the Yale captain wrangled with him for fully three minutes.

The score stood 14 to 6 in Yale's favor now, and the Quakers took another lease on life, Kalpe made twenty-live yards on Tennsy's' wonderful wedge, and Osgood got's wonderful wedge, and Osgood got's worderful wedge, and Osgood got's worderful wedge, and Jackey took it along for six more, but a tumble on take's 20-yard line gave the ball to Hinkey's men, straintway, however, Armstrong funded and Hisoke was dewned on the leader, and lirioke was dewned on the held. In the second line, in the field, but missed it by ten sards. It was Yale's built on the Seyard line, and Hinkey fooled lack for an apparent pout, but Hinkey fooled to the Cunkers to the field but he was the but held. Interventing was parted to the parted to the parted to the but held. Interventing was parted to the but held. Interventing was parted to the but held.

MOSTLY PLNNSYLVANIA NOISE That Disturbed the Tendertoin Last Night-

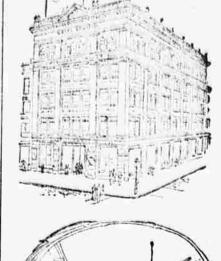
Broadway was jamued in the evening with youths envising beribboned canes and wearing chaysanthemums. They paraded in squads and were to be seen everywhere. At So'clock the looks of the Hoffman House was a comract mass of students discussing the game and everything else. Soon they stopped dismasing and began to celebrate. Detective Jacob and Billy Edwards stepped up, and in plain language told the students that they sould have to quit yelling or get out. They sau that the officers meant business and took to the street.

A big erowd marched up Broadway and kept the a continuous erg. Cart. O'Cornor is away on his vacation, and Sergeant Sheeman was in charge. Inspector McAyov was at the station. and there were reserver scattered all over the

precipity

Detective Suffivan encountered the big crowd that left the Followin flower is requested them twee to stop their distortions, but they interest his various and the called Following the following and the called Following the follow lederscel. He is not reinted to the Pittsburgh cover and treat man.
Some at the colored bays who arrived in town on Fre average and a reter out to cover the barrows of the safety of the form to the safety of the discharged in deferson Market Fonce Fourier sectors worning.
Three young collegians from Seringfield, Mass, are experied to have had name as exciting adventure with a gaing of taglis at Fine-minth street and Town aronne at 2 of the kiesterlay morning. The excitege horse whose names are given as face to each tanied if Trickler, and Austin Funcion. Were gived by a gatte of loughes. An improved the exist for have proved themselves better suggers than the collegians. They tore their clothes and stole their watches and cowelist.

Freder is said to have been knocked unconscious, tills companions succeeded in getting him away, and he left for home yesterday afternoon. Dumont and Buckley are registered at the Coleman House, but they had not turned up at a late hour last night.



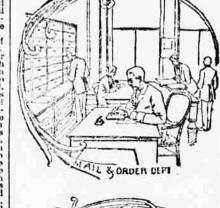
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